THE NEW YORK SUN. Stiched by the Sow Tork Sun Association Standard emption, on which no backness were is received, at the Old Sun Buildings, of Fulton and Rassan streets, and He. 528 way feerner of Sreedway, Fark Row and Ann.), under the American Museum.

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AND A QUARTER CENTS EVE WEEK.

THE WEEKLY SUR iled to Suberther at Seventy-Sve Capts p
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ING MACHINES-WANTED, PER-ANG MAULITIES—WARRED TO SINGE'S sons who wish to learn to operate on Singer's machines, berms only \$1, and practice on all of work; also some good swers to learn the ooms trade. Inquire at Delancey 2t, No. 39, 1st jell 34ac*166 VING MACHINES—WANTED Ladies-learn to operate on Singer's and Wheeler & y's and other sewing machines; terms moderate; if kinds of sewing machines to rent terms love se and oll for sais, at \$33 Heary 4. jel0 34ac

ING MACHINES WANTED LADIES arn to operate on Singer's and Wheeler & Wil-eving machines; practice till perfect on all of work; terms \$1. Apply at 150 Futton st. up Brooklyn. ING MACHINE-WANTED LADIES

learn to operate on Singer's and Wheeler & 1's, and other sewing machines; learned person practice till satisfied, on shop work; all the , and every part learned perfect; terms \$1.—nachines for sale and to let cheap, at 167 Ord, near Stanton. ING MACHINE-WARTED, LADIES be learn to operate on Whoeler & Wilsen's imt ewing machines, by one of the olds, teaed operators in the eity; taught all kinks of
ms, hemming, fellung, de., and thorou-fi mannt of the manhine, and recommended to place
i. Those in want of sperators expliced. A
me for sale, and family sewing done at 658 Gamr29 \$4ae^167

ANTED-10,000 LADIES TO TAKE ANTED—10,000 LADIES TO TAKE, heir straw hats to \$97 Eighth awe, bet 26th and its. Remember, up stairs, where they clean, and wire lad er bonasts for \$0 cents, nats entif required. Children's bloomers cleaned and to the present fashion. Gentleman's straw anama hate cleaned and atrumed. Boys hate d and altered to the present style. We present see the premises; hate dyed any color. Don't the number, \$37 Bighth ave, up stairs.

10 \$4ac*152

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ING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 arros st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per po sums from \$1 to \$500, and 5 per cent, on wor that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to I. Also, en Honday, Thursday and Saturday as, from 4 to 17 M. JOHN CASTREE, Freeldent. DERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary. Jed Sand RINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 Third avenue, will interest from that date. Hank open dally, will interest from that date. Hank open dally, from 1 to 3 p, m., and on Monday, Wednesday and day evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

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PTICE—
BARE POR BAYERS.

OF Beschief freel, head of Orosto great, in
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BORNERS EMERGED TO IRD AVENUE SAVING'S BANK—

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(PRECENT INTEREST allowed on all sums
One to One thousand dollars. Deposits will
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POSITS, from 10 CENTES to 80,000, RECEIVED
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ander, and Pive for June of Callege Williams
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OARDING—AT 5 THOMPSON ST.

good board \$2 50 and \$3 a week; also rooms for
m and their wives, \$5 and \$6 a week, with board
y boarders and lodgers taken at low; rese; also
sings for \$1 a week,

123 24ac 154

OARDING-A FEW SINGLE GENTLE men or a centleman and wife can obtai pleasant rooms at moderate prices; als heat board. Call at 730 Greenwich st, e Uhrles st. H. FELTHEM. jel9 344

OARDING-A FRW SINGLE GENTLE men, and gentlemen and their 'wives can be ac-modated with board at 472 Greenwich st,bet Watts Canal: also rooms to let without board, lell \$46s* DARDING, 136 THOMPSON ST-GOOD

board and lodgings for respectable persons; also arge front reors on 2d floor, suitable for 3 or 8 arg men, se a gentleman and wife; bath room and terms reasofable. OARDING—9266—GREAT REDUCTION
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ards; ladies and families suited at less than any
ar house in the city; a nice parier with plane. 45
mard et near Breadway and Canal; also watchand todgings all night; married persons 50 cit;
50 cia.

ARDING-FOR FOUR RESPECTABLE chanics, and single beds for \$3 a week; also two at \$2, at 170 Third ave. Butrance next the tero, cor of 17th st. je7 18ac*125

RB—A FEW RESPECTABLE ME-hance can be accommodated with good hoard ght, siry rooms. Those wishing to realize the erts of a quiet home, please call at 8 Allen st. Sec-173 DARDING—AT 195 WEST 24th STREET, corner 6th avenue; furnished rooms to let with sithout board, to married or single gentlemen. spituation is healthy and pleasant, rooms siry, two young ladies can be accommodated. Bath a house. Terms moderate.

DARDING - A FEW RESPECTABLE roung men can be accommodated with good board construints rooms, by applying at Mo. 2 Oiltwer orner of Chatham sequare; gentlemen can have see and tee at \$1 00 per week; also furnished as to lot. OTEL LODGINGS, 12 CENTS-ACCOM-

modition for over 150 people for 13 combs a night to Union Hetel, 166 Prince st, cor of Thompson, mages and others will find this a greet place to at; open day and night; meals at all hours, tall 6°18s DGINGS. — CHEAPEST LODGINGS in New York; good single bads 10s a might; nice is rooms 15s to 50s; married persons 37s to 50s; in week, 5% 90s' and 61; furnished rooms with stove from 51,75 to 51,00 a week; watchman admitance all night, at Withhire House, 105 kkin st, near West Breadway. jes Siac'170

DGINGS—CHEAP LODGINGS AT the ParkiView House, 11 Laight st, a few doors Canal street, where respectable mem can have , constortable single beds at 19 cts, per might; a recem from 18 to 87 cts per might.

OOM AND BEDROOM—A FRONT FUR-nished room and bedroom to let to a small family Catharine of t-old number 23. The room is in refer and pleasant, 631 3*167

THE



The Battle of Boonvill

A Scene in the British Commons.

The subject then dropped.

The Zambesi Mimion

plan. The latter writes to say that the merits of the Royoums route bave been long familiar to those on the Cspe station capable of forming an opinion. The river has, in the first place, the enormous advantage of being free from a bar at

enormous advactage of being free from a bar at its mouth, being just north of the flow of the Mozambique current. Then it lies most conveniently between the Portuguese dominions and those of the Imaum of Muscat—another leestimable advantage; and it is generally believed to be navigable far into the interior. There seems, then, every reason to believe that it may farnish a far better access to the high lands about the Shirwa and Tyassa than by the Zambesia as well as a better cutlet to what-

lands about the Shirwa and Myassa than by the Zimbesi, as well as a better outlet to whatever commerce may be the result of the new settlement. With regard to Livingsron's reception of the party, the Bishop writes as might be expected: "Livingsron," says he, "is an excellent fellow, and I have so fear whatever of any difficulty arising between us." It may be mentioned, in conclusion, that, finding the work sor ewhat felayed by the change of plan, the Bishop had written to stop the second detachment for the present, but it had already sailed.

New Military Tactics.

In the olden times the solid columns and the desperate charge generaly wen the battle; but light, active troops, garead over an extended field with good rifles, could soon slaughter the best drilled columns in the old fashioned pasteboard style. Modern tactle require a more extensive field for maneuvering, hence greater care is necessary in handling the soldiers, and intelligence on the part of the soldiers is necessary for taking up proper positions, to save themrelves and harass the enemy to the greatest advantage. Formerly the position of an army of the day without experiencing injury from infantry fire. With the modern rifles the modern rifles the soldiers, and yards without experiencing injury from infantry fire. With the modern rifles the soldiers and yards. Cavairy must now keep at a respect-

yards C.vairy must now keep at a respectable distance until they can dash in under cover of the sacks, or preceded with riflemen and artillery.—Scientific American.

Street Rallways

NUMBER 9035

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1861

THE NEW YORK SUN MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1861. Commerce and the War.

The Custom House returns of the commerce of the port of New York for the month of May were \$4,000,000 less than in May, 1860, and only one-half of those in May, 1859. The figures are as follows:

POREIGN IMPOSTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF | 1940. | 1701. | 1940. | 1701. | 1940. | 1701. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940. | 1940

Total entered at the part.....\$14,931,558 \$ 0.718.839
Entered for warehousi g.... 4,436,669 5,842,318 EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY,

| 1860 | 1841 | 1860 | 1861 | 1860 | 1861 | 1860 | 1861 | 1860 | 1861 | 1860 | 1861 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | 1860 | Total 8 1.900 817 81'.784 595

RECEIVED FOR DUTIES AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK, May... \$3,014,520 39 \$2,466,462 76 \$919,145 14

May.... \$3.014.520 39 \$2.466.462 76 \$919.145 14

TOTAL FOR IL MONTHS ENDING MAY 31.

\$31.550.570 93 \$34.95 '.546 87 \$27.838.074 75

The English journals are extremely depress.
4d concerning the effects of the war in England The London Spectator of the 8th instays that the balance of trade is against England, and shows that England can be ne longer, as heretofore, the drawce of the United States. America has hitherto paid for her purchases in India. China, and on the continent of Europe by drafts on England to meet which she has experted specie, while England herself met these foreign creditors, for the most part, by exports of manufactured goods, which gave employment to millions of operatives. But since these purchases are no longer made, English industry is seriously affected.

The following is the Spectator's estimate of the American trade for the past five years, in sterling money:

Exports f.om England to England to America to England. 856..... to America, 20,076,595 15,793,701 24,417,892 21,613,111 33 647,225 34,257,515 34,294,049 44,728,271

This table shows that the exports from En-gland are decreasing, while her imports are Old Rutgers.

COMMENCAMENT week at Rutger's College New Brunswick, N. J., was marked by many interesting incidents. The President, Hon. THEODORE FRILINGEVISER, one of the most conservative men in the United States, delivered the Baccalaureate address, in which he referred to our present national troubles. He said the question now was "not between the North and South, not between the President and any citizen who might differ with him in his politics, or be disposed to object to some of his actions, not between Slavery and Anti-Slavery, but between government and lawlessness, between order and anarchy, between well-regulated institutions and chaos." And, turning to the students, he added :-": Go forth, then, young gentleman, with this spirit, reverencing the majesty of law, and when your country demands it, lay on her alters your lives, your fortunes, and your sacred honor."

the Landon Times Special Corr The grand uprising of the people of the free states has astonished "our special correspondent," beyond expression. He say in a late let

The exultation of the South when the flag of the United States was lowered at States has been answered by a shoul of indignation and a battle cry from the North, and the excitement at Charleston has preduced a rifex action there, the energy of which cannot be described. The spathy which struck me at New York when I landed has been succeeded by violent popular enthusiasm, before which all Landicean policy has melted into ferrent activity.

And corscious of the errors into which he was led, by his New York and Washington enter tainers, he thus attempts an apolegy :

tainers, he thus attempts an apolegy:

The truth must be that the New York populaitor de fore believe in the attempts and unsulmisy of the South, and that they thought the Union
ante, or did not eare about it. I can put down
the names of gentlemen who expressed the
strongest opinions that the Government of the
United states had no power to correct the South,
and who have since put down their names and
their money to support the Government in the
amenap- to recover the forts which have been taken. As to the change of opinion in other quarters, which has been affected so rapidly and miracu ously that it has the ludicrous air of a vulgar
juggler's trick at a fair, the public regard it so
little that it would be unbecoming to waste a word
about its.

We need not ask Mr. Russell for the names of "the gentlemen" who expressed "the strongest opinions" that the Government of the United States had no power to defend its authority against the assaults of traitors, and who have since put down their names and their money to support the Government" in "coercing" those who have taken up arms against it. Many of these "gentlemen" are well known, and the seized telegrams will disclose the operations of some of the most perfidious among them. It is enough, at present, that Russell, finding himself deceived, should, in self defease, implicate those who possession of him," during his stay in this city,

and make them responsible. But Russell, even while enjoying the studied hospitalities of "a fine old South Carolina gentleman," on the banks of the Pedee, feels epressed in spirits, and sadly aske:

depressed in spirite, and sadly aske:

And is there anything bitter rising up from the bottom of the social bow!? My black frieads who attend on me are grave as Musulman Khikmutgars. They are stitred in liveries, and wear white cravate and Berlin gloves. At night, when we retire, off they go to their outer darkness in the annali selvensess of negrohood, which is separated fr. m. our house by a wooden paliesdo. Their fidelity is unable of the My liveries, and wear time if have been in this part of the world several dreadful accounts of murder and violence, in which measures suffered at the hands of their sizes. There is some hing sust itious in the ceneral never ending a stement that "We are not afind of our saver." The curfew smi the night patrol in the streets, the prisons and watch-houses, and the police regulations are recognited and recreasery.

Dating his letter from Montgomery, Ala-

Dating his letter from Montgomery, Alabama, though it all relates to South Carolina. he gives as its preface what should have been Its conclusion. He says:

The roaring fire of the revolution is fast sweeping over the prairie, and one must fly before it or turn. I am obliged to see all that can be seen at the Bouth at once, and then, armed with such asfeguerds as I can procure, to make an effort to recover my communications. Bridges broken, rails torn up, telegraphs pulled down—I am quite in the air, and air charged with powder and fire.

RUSSELL describes himself most appropri ately. He is a fire balloon correspondent. When the fire ignites the powder, the balloon bursts and the fragments fall.

Crrrespendence of the Sun.

Parts, June 7th, 1861. . . Do not let us be too hot or too hasty with England. It should be remember ed that we have met her anti-slavery appeals with the unvarying assertion that state indeperdence forbade that the Government should interfere with the existence of the institution, and it is not surprising that with feelings warped by seeming self interest, she should

heaviest metal are powerless to repel. Uncomfortable and steepless nights may be anticipated, where nothing is done to prevent their approach. As mosqui o nets are out of the question to the great bulk of our volunteers, some more simple preventive ought to be adopted. Comphor, rubbed on the face and hands, will speedily cause this terrible enemy to beat a hasty retreat. Let the volunteers now about starting, and the friends of those who have stready gove, lose no time in supplying them with this simple weapon of de fers. There are many other purposes in which campbor is useful in a camp, and it is quite as necessary, if not more so, that each and every valuater should be supplied with a pund or two of camphor as with a Havelock. Of late years the British army in India have can be enjr wided with a belt containing a few pounds of campbor tied

around their perion.

A FRIEND OF THE VOLUNTZER.

A Southside View.

Naw Yons, June 21, 1861.

A Seathside View.

The following are extracts from Mr. Russell.'s letter to the London Times, dated Mybile, Alabama, May 11. After describing his voyage down the river from Montgomery he says:

For out-and-out southern so lone there is nothing in Dixie's Land like the successful emigrant from the north and east. Capt. Mixaotters in his fingers ends all the politicoconomical facts and figures of the southern so is the resistant of the finding material fedulations of the sustion, and rested his reasoning sol-ly upon the more sordid and material fedulations of the sustion, and rested his reasoning sol-ly upon the more sordid and material fedulations of the sustion, and rested his reasoning received in Caba bones on board. They are the property of the argumentative captain, and were acquired by a camp de main, at which I have already hinted in this letter. It seems that a club of planters in this state and one or two others resolved, little more than a year ago, to import a cargo of Africans, Tae jth was accepted by an eastern house, which engaged to deliver the cargo at a certain point on the coast within certain limits of dime.

Capt. Mixaoman, on a certain Sanday in last July took a little cossing trip in his steamer Czar, and appeared at Mobile on the following macraing in season to make his regular voyage upriver. He rain the dusky strangers in a tnight by an unfrequented pass, and land dither mixaoth control to the rest of the control of t

transaction by interpreting it as sawage.

Let there ie no mistake whitever as to the unanimity which exists at present in the South to fight for what it calls its independence and to carry on a war to rhe knife with the Government of the United States. An examination of the institutions of the country examination of the institutions of the country as they actually exist leads to the inference that, where the tyranny of the majority is at once irresponsible and cruel, it is impossible for any man where the doctrine prevails to relatit it with safety or success. It is the inevitable result of the action of this majority, as it operates in America, first to demoralize and then to absorb the mingrity and says those operates in America, first to demoralize and then to absorb the minority; and even those who have maintained what are called "Union doctrines," and who are opposed to secession or revolution, have bowed their heads before the majority of the mass, and have hastened to signify their acquiescence in the decision which they have heretofore opposed. The minerity, cowardly in consequence of the arbitrary and violicitive character of the over-whelming nower against which it has strugwhelming power against which it has strug-gled, and disheartened by defeat, of which the penalties are tremendous in such conflicts as these, haste is to lick the feet of the conquerer, nd rushes with frantic cheers after the charist in the triumph which colsbrates its own humil-iation. If there be a minority at all on this great question of secretion in the Southern States, it hides in holes and corners, inacceslible to the light of day, and sits there in larkness and sorrow, slent and fearful, if not lumb and hepeless.

with and hopeless.

Fort Gaines is an unfinished shell of a fort, which was commenced by the United States engineers some time ago, and which it would not be easy to finish without a large outlay of money and labor. It is not well placed to re-sist either a land attack or an assault by boats. A high sandbank in front of one of the faces screens the fire, and a wood on another side, if occupied by riflemen, would render it diffi-cult to work the barbette guns. From this fort to the other side of the channel, where cult to work the barbette guns. From this fort to the other side of the channel, where Fort Morgan stands, the distance is ever three miles, and the deep water channel is close to the latter fort. The position at Gaines is held by a strong body of Alabama troops—stout, sturdy men—armed with muskets of the old pattern, and their uniform is by no means uniform. The fort would take a garrison of 500 mes, if fully menuted, but the parapets are mere partition walls of brickwork crenellated; the bomb-proofs are uninished, and, but for a few guns mounted on the sandhills, the place is a defenceless shell trap. There are ne guns in the casemates, and there is no position ready to bear the weight of a gun in barbette. The guns which are on the beach are protected by sandbag traverses, and are more formidable than the whole fortress. The steamer proceeded across the channel to Fort Morgan, which is a work of considerable importance, and is assuming a formidable character under the superintendence of Colonel Harders, formerly of the United States army. It has a regular trace, bartin, and curtain, with a dry ditch and drawbridges, well made casemates and bomboroofs,

tion, and curtain, with a dry ditch and draw-bridge, well made casemates and bombproofs, and a tolerable armament of columbiads, 42 and 32-pounders, a few 10 inch mortars, and light guns in the external works at the salients. The store of ammunition seems ample. The open parade and the unprotected gorges of the casemates would render the work extremely unpleasant under a stell fire, and the buildings and barracks inside are at present open to the influences of heat. The magazines are badly traversed and inadequately protected. A very effective contrivance for dispensing with the use of the sabet in shells was shown to me by Colonel Mauny, the inventor. It consists of two circular grummets of rope, one at the base and the other at the upper circumferers of the shell, made by a/mple machinary to fit tightly to the sphere and bound together by thin copper wire. The grummets fit the hore of the gun exactly and act as was, allowing the base of the shell to rest in close contact with the charge, and breaking into calvance of leaving the parameters. act as wads, allowing the base of the shall to rest in close contact with the charge, and breaking into cakum on leaving the muzzls. Those who know what mischief can be done by the fragments of the sabot when fired over the heads of troops will appreciste this simple invention, which is said to give increased range to the horizontal shell. There must be about sixty gups in this work; it is over garrisoned, and indeed, it seems the difficulty here to know what to do with the home volunteers. Rope mantlets are used on the breches of some of the barbette guns. At night the harbor is in perfect darkness. Notwithstanding the defenses I have indicated it would be quite possible to take Fort Morgan with a moderate force

Count Cayour. The following is the London Times' estimate

of the character and services of the great Italian statesman :-From the time that the armies of Revolu-lutionary France, under the command of a young conqueror, poured down like a devasta-ting torrent into the plains of Italy, and only tag torrest into the plains of rany, and only stopped their victorious career at the very extremity of the Peninsula, up to the present moment, the history of Italy has been one of brief triumph crus vicissitude, and deep disappointment. The invasion of NAPOLEON roused her to a dream of liberty which was dissipated even before the sham Republics to be the result of the state of t which it was to be intrusted were called into

In the very darkest hour of her need and her despair, after Movara had crushed the last hopes of Piedmont, there arose a man unika any of those to when Italy had hitherto look-ed for help. In Count Cavous she found, af-

of success such as no other living man had undergone and erjoyed, just as Austria sesmed inclined to despair of her fortune in Venetia and France to relax her iron hold upon Rome, the eye that could calculate so keenly the the eye that could calculate so keenly the chances of war and policy has grown dien, the head for which the chaplet of Victory was already twined has fallen helplessly back, the reins have glided from the fingers of that strong right hand, and Cavosn, who, but two days ago, was a living presence, a mighty reality, an all-pervating influence, is now nothing but a name, a memory, and a regret. He has left his bow behind him, but who shall bend it? What hand shall take up the task where he has put it down? The wants of the time are imperious, its dangers numerous, its difficulties all but insuperable.

ous, its difficulties all but insuperable.

It is, indeed, improbable that a country new to self government should contain another such to self government should contain another such man, but even if Italy could find another Cavour among the circle of her statesmon he could be no substitute for him whom she has lost. It would be easier to re-create the man than the feeling that he excited and the loyalty that he commanded.

Italy has need—no country had ever more need of a great character to serve as the object of

Italy has need—n) country had ever more need—of a great character to serve as the object of her faith and her confidence. Old beliafs are shattered, old traditions are set aside, and the new existence which has dawned upon Italy is too strange and too little understood to dispease with embodiment in some person loved, venerated and feared. The Church will not be slow to see in the death or her great advessary the finger of an avenging Providence. The MAZZISIAW party, the curse of their country, will spring to life, and Italy will learn in each successive crisis of her destiny to understand the full measurement of har bereavement.

Prayer for the Soldiers .- Pray for the 4th Maine Regiment, said a speaker in the Fulton street Prayer Meeting. Pray for the Maine Volum teers. I talked with some of them-found some of them professors of religion-found some of them as xious on the subject of religion-found some ind fferent. Pray for these men-noble men-intelli-gent men-knowing well the hazards and dangers which they are to encounter—they, some of them, feel they are looking death full in the face—yet they go cheerfully—go with undaunted courage—go for us and our firesides, who stay at home. The least we can do is to pray for them. It is not to the many, nor to the skilful that the Lord gives

the battle; but to them that trust Him and uphold the right. Another said-It may be gratifying to some to know that there is a large amount of the religious element in the Rhode Island Regiment, which passed through yesterday. A clergyman inquired of a soldier, if he kne w anything about the number pious men in the Regiment?

Well sa'd the soldier, when I'm at home, I am a Superintendent of a Sabbath school of 300 schol-ers, and I know from personal loquiries, that we have more than one-third of the soldiers in the giment on the side of the Lord.

A very young man said, I want prayer for my other now in the army. He was a sambler, and I came here some time ago, and asked you to pray for him, I got him away fromhis gambling. He has given up much that was im moral. Now he is gone. I had a letter from him yesterday. He came near lesing his life. He had spproach a seatry, and give the countersign in a whisper. He came near bring shot, because he su'd not get near enough to give it in a whisperand it was death to give it in a loud voice. At last e made the sentry hear him. He thinks God by

's prov dence saved his life. Now, I caunot have my brother lost. It would ive me joy to know that my brother was called seay if I believed him to be a Caristian. This is a forious cause in wrich he is engaged. It is a ighteous wer, and the Lord is with us. I want ay brother to be a good soldier for Carist, and

hen I con give him up. A WORLL'S CONFERENCE OF EVANGELICAL A WORLD'S CONFERENCE OF EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANS.—Arrangements have been made for holding a Coeference of Christians from all parts of the world, at Geneva, on the 2d of next September, to close on the 12th, and the Rev. Dr. MERIE D'AURONE has written a letter to the Lendon News, giving the programme of its prospective deliberations. It is expected that all the prominent church questions of the day

have carried the idea of state sovereignty to the unwarrantable length of conceding belligerent rights to traitors, assuming to act in the name of great states. Nor should it be forgotten that the men who court her alliance in support of their rebellion, we have for public opinion and the will of the majority in America. Much also must be forgiven to the natural incapacity of an Englishman to see any question but that of free-trade.

W. C. C.

Comfert of our Troops.

To the Editor of the N. F. Sun:—Dram Stra,—Any one whet has traveled or resided in the South, know that the mo q it is a received in the South, know that the mo q it is a received in the South show that the mo q it is a received in the South have to cannot have easiers, and whose attack the utmost bravary and heaviest metal are powerless to respect. Whether these agencies would not heaviest metal are powerless to respect, where redshing is done to prevent their sproach, where rothing is done to prevent their sproach.

**Are there many movequitoes here?" inquir.

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******In the name of restance of intelligence of the Union man in Missouri has been wisely vigorous and prompt from the outstart. It is so instructive as to make the outstart have marked it worthy of particular mention. On the 3d of many for the many of the best persocuting little was one surfered and sole of provential products.

****************************** History of Rebetition in Missouri.

The course of the Union man in Missouri has been wiesly vigorous and prompt from the outstart. It is so instructive as to make the more prominent events that have marked it worthy of particular mention. On a the 3d of May Govarnor Jackasoy, who had radued to call for velanteers, sunt a message to the localifor velanteers, sunt a message to the glatature which showed at once that all the weight of efficial influence in that state was to be thrown on the side of secasion; and at this time meetings of loyal citizens in St. Louis were violently broken up by secessionists. The Union men did not delay an hour their preparations for the approaching condict; and by the 7th of that month one Captain Lios was reported as having fire thousand men mustered into the service of the Union. To this number additions were rapidly made, and on the 10th this Captain Lvoz, with Colonels Blatz and Boans mis, marched upon the secasion Cump Jackson, in the outsairts of St. Louis, with six thousand men, and compelled General Frowr and his whole command to surrender at discretion. The Union troops were stoned by the mob, and at once fired upon and dispersed their assailants. A prisoner taken at Camp Jackson, having refused both the oath of allegiance and release on parole, was kept in striot custody as a traitor, and placed at once out of the reach of a habeas corput. On the 21st, Major General Parox, the rame gentleman who was too ill to take command at Boensville, manage at 2 bring the ousally heedstrong and impracticable General Hanner into an agraement for the svoidance of future conflicts between the federal and state governments, which, if earried out, would have effectually reversed the proper relations of those two governments as lar as Mussouri was concerned. But Lvox, now General Lvox, and Colonel Blatz done to the loyal citizens with on rapidly, and General Lvox, now General Lvox, and Colonel Blatz done to the loyal continued to the loyal citizens with on rapidly, and General Lvox made the

making any terms with treason, and they have united in an unusual degree, prudence with celerity and decision of movement. General Luon has made no military mistakes. He has always struck bard, in the right place and at the right time. His campaign in Mussouri has thus far been much the mest successful of the war; and it has, to all intents and purposes, purged the state of secession. There is now no state government, either de fucto or de jure, in Missouri. Open distoyalty to the supreme law of the land has effected the latter limitation, General Lyon's artillery the former. What is to be done? Clearly the example of the loyal Virginians is to be followed. The rebel government must be treated as non-axis'ent, and the state convention must provide another.—World.

The New Hagiments.

World.

The New Regiments.

There regiments are organized upon a system new to our army. Each regiment of foot is to consist of 2 452 men, officers included, divided into three battalions of eight companies each. Each battalion is commanded by a Major, making three Majors to a regiment, instead of one as heretofore.

The list of new regimental officers [published on our first page] includes many names that are familiar to the public:—Col. Brown now commanding at Fort Pickens. Col. Keves, late sid decamp to Gen. Scott. Col. W. B. Frasklin, labely a Captain of Topographical Engineers, now ataying in this city. Col. Stone, now commanding the Velunteers of the District of Columbia. Col. F. J. Porter, distinguished at Cheputlesee, and aince in distinguished at Cheputlesee, and aince in

the District of Columbia. Col. F. J. PORTER, distinguished at Chepultagec, and Aince instructor of artillery at West Point. Col. Herevellman, now at Alexandria, who distinguished himself in Mexico. Col. H. B. Cabringuished himself in Mexico. Col. H. B. Cabrington, for some time Adjutant-General of Ohio, and Col. Canlly, brevetted twice for apliant copduct in Mexico.

In the list of Lieutenant-Colonels, the first is W. H. Emony of Maryland, who is appointed to the 3d regiment of cavalry. A native of Maryland, Emony, being at the time stationed in the West, supposed that state would secede, and resigned. Finding that Marylard still remains in the Union he now changes his mind and desires pay and promotion. He should have neither. He has proved himself a traiter at heart, and should be treated accordingly. and desires pay and promotion. He should have neither. He has proved himself a traitor at heart, and should be treated accordinally.

The Lieutenant Colonel of the 5th Artillery is Maj S. W. Shermans, of the well known Sherman's Battery. He was brevetted Major at Buena Vista. The Lieutenant Colonel of the 11th Infantry is Edmund Scherver, lately a railroad treasurer at Saratoga, N. Y. He is a graduate of West Point, where he has been an instructor in tactics, and resigned his commission as captain in the 2d Artillery, in 1842. The 12th Infantry has for its Lieutenant Colonel, our Colonel Buffersteller, in 1842. The 12th Infantry has for its Lieutenant Colonel, our Colonel Buffersteller, in 1842. The 12th Infantry has for its Lieutenant Colonel, our Colonel Buffersteller, in now serving at Washington. Lieutenant Col. S. Buddard at Washington. Lieutenant Col. S. Buddard at Washington. Lieutenant Col. S. Buddard at Major at Buena Vista, being then in the 3d Artillery. Lieut Col. J. B. Sanderson of the 15th, on the other hand, has gained his honors as a pretty dublous Pennsylvania rolliteian. The Lieut. Colonel of the 18th is an officer of a different stamp. He was brevetted Captain at Converse and Churchusee, and Major at Chee different stamp. He was brevetted Captain at Con reras and Churubusco, and Major at Che

pultapec.

As ong the new Majors we recognize the names of Capts. Doubleday and Fostes, both among the deferders of Fort Sumpter; of the gallant flammer of Fort Pickens; of D. A. gallant BLEMMER of Fort Fickers; of W. H.
SIDELL, formerly of the 1st Arill'ery, and then
a surveyor in this city, an ergineer of the
Croten Aqueduc', the Long Island Railread
and the Eric Bailread, &c; and of CLARKNOR
A. Saward, a near relative of the Sicretary of
State.—Tribune.

Spurgion's Ideal of a Man.

In a late speech before the Baptist Home Missionary Society in Englard, the Rev. Mr. Spunceon thus wentilated his opinions respecting white cravats and men:

What I mean by a man, is not a person with a white cravat and a black coat. No persons wear them but waiters at inns, assistants in drapers shops, undertakers' men and minsters. I believe they are a badge of so vitude. What I mean by a man is just this: One who has got a thing in his heart and means to do it—if he amash the earth and shake the heavens in doing it.

A MAN DIED recently at Helsingfors, Fin-,and, who was 132 years of ago.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. TERMS CASE IN ADVANCE.

HENEW YOR

Advertisements—For every FOUR LITTLE, two words, or less, one day, 50 configuration days; content three days, \$1; six days, \$1 Fe. Alliest tions inside, same price each day.

Marriagen and Dunchs, 55 comes for each few limit in content and every state of the content of the co PRICE ONE CENT

from that of the advantage of the train vehicles, and the bill was negatived after—perhaps because of—a smart speech in its favor from Mr. BRIGHT.—Punch's Essence of Particular.

From the National Republican, A Owed, in Biank Verse, MISTER LINKUN. - - The Nu Flag.

As Gen. LYON was approaching Bennville, with three steamers, he noticed a battery on the river bank, five miles below the town, at Adam's Mills. He immediately turned back, and, eight miles below Boonville, landed his men, 1,700 strong, with two field pieces, leaving 100 men to guard the boats.

When within six miles of Boonville, he was attacked by three thousand state troops, who lay in ambuscade in a thick undergrowth, and in wheat fields. After some sharp fighting the state troops were driven back, and their camp, five miles ahead, on the river, was taken, with the equipments, horses, provisions, &c. The state troops, poorly armed, and worse disciplined, refreated through Boonville, in great disorder.

Subjek :

Hale! leetle flag! spink span nu made up ov streaks ov res an wite an blu with a fu Fil specks east the letter in a promask uous regular sort av spatter up intu wun kornur.— U aint bad kensiderin ware U was maid, and how as U half tu be cut out by O lee paces, an not Hull cloth. smol imertashun!!

I dont kalculate as you! Ware a grate wite, them Smol flags is mity apt to spile wan the wind B.ose om hanging ontu a pele out ev a winder, over a store as to bein Sold Out.—old cloth is allera a tearin ont at the Seems why dident they make U out of Red bombarsom ol ov wun peace, an then you'd du far morn win oxy un ?—aum felks is proud i spece, an waste things Diffrunt.—wel, smol flag Tay Bus

lined, retreated through Boonville, in great disorder.

The federal loss is, four killed, and nine wounded; the accounts of the loss of the state troops are conflicting, but it is certain they suffered severely.

General Lyon and Colonel Blarn, were in the hottest of the fight; no casualty happened to the officers. Captain Bunk, of St. Louis, had his swore broked by a shet.

Dr. QUARTES, and a prominent citizen of Boonsville, both of the state forces, ware killed. Gen. Lyon took seventy prisoners, but released them next morning; large numbers of s'ate troops from Booneville, have returned under Gen. Lyon's proclamation; several rebel flags were captured, and a number of secessionists have been converted to Union men.

Before the lettle, Gov. Laguery, advanced Religious Services in Camp.

The religious services held in the Second Connecticut regiment encampment at Washington, are recoming quite it teresting, and already show good results. Several of the seldiers are renewing or commencing the Christian life. The chaplain of this regiment, Rev. S. Hunnart Langar, has devoted himself faithfully to the work in which he is engaged. He preaches twice on the Sabtath, and holds a prayer meeting in the evening, and on Wednesday evenings deliversa Bible lecture, which is followed by a prayer meeting. In addition to this, a prayer meeting is held every Friday evening. Each regiment has its praying mem, many or few; let them come together often, and on ben'ed knees pray for peace, pray for victory, pray for the salvation of their unconverted comrades, and their arms with a glorious success. men.

Before the battle, Gov. Jackson advanced with a body of mee, but immediately retreated on horseback, with his steff, when the fight on horsesta, with his stell, wash the light began.

Col. Blath is as magnanimous as he is popular. He at once released a fillow, who offered \$500 to any one who would shoot him.

The commander of the State troops was Col. Little, late of the U.S. Army. THE Following extract from the London Times' report of the proceedings in the British House of Commons, on the evening of the 7th will interest all our readers:

Colonel W. Patter said that before the or-

War Items.

Colonel W. PATTEN said that before the order of the day for geing into Committee of Sopply was read, he wished to make an appeal to the honorable member for Galway, (hear, hear.) and to ask him whether it was absolutely necessary that he should proceed with the motion of which he had given notice. (Hear, hear.) He believed he was speaking the opinion of a great number of persons, whe were well acquainted with everything which related to the United States of America, and who were deeply interested in our maintaining friendly relations with those stater, when he said that it wou'd be very inexpedient at the present moment to enter upon such a discussion. (Cheera.) VARIOLOID baving broken out in Fortreen Monree, Dr. HENRYA. MARTIN will visit the troops and vac inate all that require it. FRANCIS E. (BROWSELL, the avenger of ELLSWORTH, has been appointed a Second

Lieutenant. A FEMALE SLAVE DIED on the 6th, at Clarksville, Tenn., sged 107 years. In her cap was a secession badge.

Gov. Jackson has completely sold himself to the secessionists. We always knew he had

A PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT have presented to Gen. Scott a magnificent horse which cost \$2300.

TWENTY THOUSAND GALLONS of water are sent from Biltimore weekly to Fortress Mear-roe for the use of the garrison. THE ARKANSAS STATE CONVENTION has passed a military bill, authorizing the Governor to call out 60,000, if necessary.

relations with those stater, when he said that it wou'd be very inexpedient at the present moment to enter upon such a discussion. (Cheera.)

Mr. Gregory said, in answer to the question of the honorable member, he would not put bimself in opposition to the wishts of the House, so generally expressed, and therefore he would postpone the motion to some future apportunity. (Cheers.) His honorable friend the member for Birmingham said, "Withdraw it." (Hear, hear.) He would postpone it sine die, with the hope that he should have some opportunity before the close of the session of bringing forward the subject, because he must say that it was most unfair and most unjust that publications should be circulated throughout England in which the Southers Confederacy were accused of unwarrantable secession, and its members were called traitors and perjurars. ("Oh," and Hear, hear.")

Mr. W. Forster entirely agreed in the feeling of the House that it was most undesirable there should be a discussion on the merits of the quarrel between the States of America. (Hear, hear.) If it were only the intention of the honorable member to postpone his motion for a mort period (loud cries of "Sine die.") he believed it would conduce to a better understanding of the relations with America and to preventing misconception were he to bring forward his motion tonight. (Cries of "No!" and "Agreed.") With the understanding that the motion of the honorable member was postponed it definitely he would withdraw his motion altogether. (Cheers)

Mr. Crawwould withdraw his motion altogether. (Cheers)

Mr. Crawwould withdraw his motion altogether. (Cheers)

The subject then dropped. COMMISSIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN GRANTED to young men under 22, to act as lieutenants in the rebel army, are to be revoked. A LARGE QUARTITY of powder and lead, and 150 head of Texas cattle were received at Most

150 head of Texas cattle were received at Memphis on Tuesday.

THE BUFFALO REGIMENT, Col.. ROGERS and the Utica regiment, Colonel CHRISTIAN, have received orders to report in Washington.

THE GOVERNMENT IS SLOWLY, but surely, raising the fortifications at Caire, Ill., the place is being made a permanent military post.

THE MOUNT VERNOW received sailing erders at Washington on Wednesday, and immediately got under weigh and dropped down the river.

THE PRESIDENT HAS ARROUNCED that he declines to receive any visitors until the open-ing of the session of Congress, on account of the pressure of public business. HAMILTON DOWNS, while conveying orders

from Hagerstown to Colonel Dark's to recross the river, was accidentally shot by a sentry; he may recover. PRIVATE BLAIR, OF CAPT. BELL'S COM-PANY, was accidentally shot on the march from Williamsport, on Tuesday, and died in-

stantly. JEFF. DAVIS' presence at Richmond has in-fused new life into the rebel troops. Mothing short of driving the federal army across the Potomac is talked of.

The Zawbeel Mission.

The London Guardam gives an interesting report of the first annual meeting of the Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin and Durham Mission to Central Africa, held since the departure of Bishop Mackanzum. This gathering took pace at Cambridge, on Tuesday. The Bishops of L'incoln and Labuan were present, and the sermon was preached by the Dean of Westminster. After service, the company met at the Cambrination-room of Clare College, to hear resd a series of letters from Bishop Mackanzum. Mr. Wallers, and other members of the Mission. The latest date was March 5, when the Bishop and Mr. Rowley were about to start from the Cemoro Islands (where they had deposited their party), in order to overtake and join Dr. Livingeron, in the Pioneer. It will be remembered that the Mission party met Dr. Livingeron, his brother, and Dr. Kink at the Kongone mouth of the Zambesi; and the latter had so strongly urged the desirableness of attempting to gain an entrance to the Lake Nyassa by the river Revourse, that the Bishop felt himself obliged to consent; and that it had heas decided to leave the bulk of the party with the English Consults Johanna, one of the Comeros, while Living stom and the Bishop explored. It appears that Dr. Livinganon and his party had good reason for so urgently pressing the diversion of the mission from its original route; the passage by the Zambesi being too much in the hands of those who are not friendly to the work in hand, and the Bovouma offering a far sucerior prospect. Sir Gronge Green and the Bishop of Capetown, cordisily approve of the present plat. The latter writes to say that the merits of the Royouma route bave been long familiar to those on the Cape station capable of forming GEN. PRENTISS has sent a regiment to Codumbus, Ky., from Cairo, on the requisition of the Unionists, who feared invasion by Pra-Low's force, from Tennessee.

THE CHARLESON (S. C.) Marcery (ays the ten Con'ederate States will soon be ready to furnish, if recessary, \$100,000,000, and five hundred thousand fighting men.

A MOSG THE TROOPS arrived at Richmond, are the New Orleans Zouaves, 630 strong; they attract much attention, and are a great source of pride, the Zouaves express a great desire to meet poor Ellsworm's "Pet Lambs." A Mamnes of the Fairfax Riflement, just released on giving his parole of honor, says that the kind treatment he has received has, of itself, rendered him powerless to bear aims against the Federal Government.

WHILE A UNION MEATING was in progress, at Knoxville, Tenn., on Saturday, a train of recession troops came along and got fired inte-by the Union men.

THE MEMPHIS BULLETIN complsies that "Southern money is too much depreciated in their midst," and thinks that patriotism requires the Tennesseans to receive Georgia, Carolica and Virginia bills at par.

A Double Spollation.—The Federal troops at Phillippa captured a quantity of shoes belonging to the rebeis, but found they were not much of a prize after all. The soles were made of wood, and covered with stained paper. It is supposed that they were furnished by the same northern contractors who supplied our volunteers with clothes. TA TRUE OLD SAYING .- "No state ever cons. TATRUE OLD SAYING.—"No state ever con-de to be prosperous but in having departed from the institutions to which she owed her prosper-ity." So said the Philosopher Procuor to Amstras, and it was a true saying then, and is so now, and will be always.

THERE HAS BEEN insubordination among the troops at Corinth, Miss., a place in the northwest part of the state, whither the troops all go to encamp previous to being sent. North. These seldiers refused to obey the captain's orders, and snother company was obliged to take up arms to bring them to terms. It is said that seven were killed. Nothing is said about it in the newspapers, but it is nevertheless true.

PRIVATE ADVICES FROM TENNESSEE Show FRIVATE APVICES FROM ITARRANGE and we that the state authorized the issue of bonds to to the amount of five millions for war purposes, and has ordered out an army of fifty-five thousand men. The state bends are now worth thirty-seven cents on the dollar. To obtain five millions in specie, at this rate, would cost the state twelve and a half mills in ".

A CHAPLEMAN writing from Mobile, June
5th says: "Money is awfully stringent. Collections of all kieds are pretty much suspended.
We are pretty effectually 'blockaded' at presett, and feel quite like a rat confined in a granary. We shall suffer little incenverience and
much profit, until cotton wants a market.
Then we shall see what we shall see. Crope
promise abundantly."

ABOTHER FAIR SPECIMEN of traitor truth-AROTHER FAIR SPACISERS Of traitor truth-ielling is in the Charleston Mercury of the 12th; a letter writer from this city avers that a complete reaction has taken place among our monied men, which staggers the Federal Gov-ernment, and that, but one battle only will be fought before President Lincous will one for terms of separation from Jary. Davis.

In the Commons a bill for enabling people to make railways in the streets came on for a second reading. This is the plan of Mr. Taars, an American gentleman, who has actually got two such railways at work in London, and who, if he never does anything else, deserves the gratitude of the English lady, for shaming the proprieters of the dirty, inconvenient nuisance, called the British omnibur, by producing a vehicle into which a woman can step decently, and sit in cleanliness and comfort. Also for substituting neatly uniformed and clyil men for the coarse cads who at present bawl behind the buss. However, the question of giving the terms of separation from Jarr. Davre.

The Secrision Report of the affair at Vienza, says the battery consisted of only 2 small 6 pour dere, and mapped by an Alexandria Artitlery Company, commanded by Excited. D. Stawart, U. S. Army. Two companies of South Carolina troops were in ambuscade. a quarter of a mile off. ready to iender assistance if necessary. This dispersion of the robel troops was caused by the feel-bardy Connecticut expedition of Sunday.—The booty obtained consisted of a wayou load of arms, and 60 blankets. the buss. However, the question of giving the powers required by this bill is a distinct one

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